

Automation system and method for identifying and correcting connection errors

The invention relates to an automation system and method for
5 identifying and correcting connection errors for field devices connected to an automation system.

Automated production and manufacturing plants in principle comprise the plant components to be automated (production and
10 manufacturing equipment), the automation system and the connection elements between plant and automation system. Such connection elements include sensors and actuators (field devices) and the line components required to connect them, where line components may be, for example, standard copper
15 wires, thermocouple wires, equalizing conductors, compensation units etc. Passive, non-intelligent sensors such as thermocouples, thermistors, pressure sensors, accelerometers, resistance-type sensors, position sensors etc., and non-intelligent actuators such as valves, relays, motors etc. are
20 often used to detect and control process variables such as temperature, pressure, valve position etc.

In order to connect a sensor or an actuator to an input/output module of the automation system, the terminals of the sensor or
25 actuator must be connected to at least the same number of terminals of the input/output module. The lines can be classified here into excitation lines and measurement lines, where sensors usually have another $m=0$ excitation lines in addition to $n=2$ measurement lines, because many sensors need to
30 be supplied by currents, frequencies etc. in order to show a measurable response. In addition to $m=2$ excitation lines for setting the control variable, an actuator has another $n=0$ measurement lines for monitoring the actuator response. In addition, $k=0$ lines for both excitation and measurement may be

used with many sensors and actuators. Measurement variables and excitation variables may be current, voltage, frequencies etc. for example. Figure 1 shows a typical design of an installation of a field device 1 to a conventional input/output module 2 of an automation system, where the field-device terminals 3 are connected to the terminals 4 of an excitation component 5 and to the terminals 6 of a measurement component 7, which are connected to a control unit 8.

Some sensors and actuators can also be operated with fewer lines by measurement and excitation being made via common lines. Dispensing with lines usually results in loss of accuracy. For example, with resistance-type sensors, the lower the number of lines used, the greater the measurement inaccuracies caused by line resistances. Figures 2 to 4 show typical connections of resistance-type sensors 9 having four, three and two lines. The resistance-type sensors 9 are each excited by a current; a voltage is then measured from which the resistance can be calculated. The m excitation lines 10 are shown here with dashed lines, while continuous lines are used for the n measurement lines 11 and k combined excitation/measurement lines 12.

During installation of a field device (sensor or actuator) there is always the inherent risk of an incorrect connection, with mistakes occurring more easily, the more lines that such a field device has and the more terminals the input/output module has per channel. In addition, faults such as a broken wire or short circuit can arise in the line components during operation.

Irrespective of whether errors arise as a result of incorrect installation or during operation, they usually result in incorrect or inaccurate measurements, which if not immediately

identified, significantly impair the quality of the manufacturing process and products, and may lead to production rejects. Significant costs also arise in these cases to locate and repair the source of the impairment. Figures 5 to 7 show
5 examples of incorrect installations of four-wire, three-wire and two-wire resistance-type sensors.

Today's input/output modules are capable of detecting the existence of an error and tracing it back to broken wires and
10 short circuits from the error report. This has the disadvantage that locating a detected error to remove it requires a certain amount of skill on the part of maintenance staff.

Another disadvantage of known input/output modules is that
15 errors that arise during installation of a field device cannot be diagnosed immediately but only once the whole automation system is put into operation. Since the errors discovered at this point must be corrected manually, increased costs arise when the maintenance staff are no longer immediately at the
20 site of the incorrectly installed field device. If an error arises during operation, such as a broken wire or short circuit, for example, this usually results in the process shutting down with corresponding production stoppage unless redundancy is provided.

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The object of the present invention is to reduce the costs involved in identifying or correcting connection errors in an automation system.

30 This object is achieved by an automation system as claimed in claim 1, according to which a fundamental idea of the invention is to connect each field-device terminal of the automation system, and hence also each terminal of the connected field device, selectively to each terminal of the measurement

component or excitation component. For this purpose, a suitable connection unit is inserted between the field-device terminals of the automation system and the measurement component or excitation component.

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This connection unit is preferably designed as a switch matrix. The switch matrix can be implemented using electronic, mechanical, micro- electromechanical, optical or magnetic switching elements both discretely and in integrated form.

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In one embodiment of the invention, the switch matrix is controlled by a control unit. A microcontroller, a digital signal processor (DSP) or a finite state machine or the like is preferably used for this purpose. Such a control unit usually
15 already exists in order to process, filter, linearize, evaluate etc. received measurements, so that no additional components are generally required for this. It is particularly advantageous if the switch matrix and control unit are designed as elements of an integrated circuit.

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The object according to the invention is also achieved by a method as claimed in claim 5, according to which a fundamental idea of the invention is that to identify connection errors in field devices connected to an automation system, supplying a
25 signal to a field device and determining a measurement variable assigned to the field device take place at freely-selectable connection combinations, which can be provided in the simplest manner by means of the connection unit.

30 The method preferably proceeds as follows: a signal is supplied by the excitation component to the field device; this signal contains a sensor-specific or actuator-specific electrical or other physical variable; to determine this variable, the automation system knows the type of the connected field device;

the signal can be output to any field-device terminals of the automation system by means of the connection unit; the measurement component can also determine measurement variables at any field-device terminals of the automation system using
5 the connection unit; the analysis unit can draw conclusions from the measurement variables about the external wiring i.e. the connection of the field device.

In a further embodiment, the process of supplying and
10 determining is repeated using different connection combinations. Definite identification of how the field device is connected is achieved by the sequence of a plurality of excitations and measurements, where the sequence can either be fixed in advance or adjusted dynamically according to earlier
15 measurements and excitations. The method can be used for excitation and measurement both at a single field-device terminal and at any number of field-device terminals.

The object according to the invention is also achieved by a
20 method as claimed in claim 8, according to which a fundamental idea of the invention is that after identifying connection errors in field devices connected to an automation system, these errors are corrected by means of the connection unit. The method as claimed in claim 5 is preferably used here to
25 identify the connection errors. In other words, the identification method according to the invention and the correction method according to the invention can preferably be used in conjunction with each other.

30 A connection error is taken to mean here any non-optimum connection of a field device, including damaged lines. Furthermore, correction of the connection error in the sense of the invention includes not only removing the connection error by making an optimum connection, but is also understood to mean

making a connection to maintain the functionality of the field device or to minimize damage etc.

According to one embodiment of the invention, the field device
5 is operated in a best-possible connection for the field-device
type concerned by adjusting the connection unit. To do this,
the connection unit is controlled by a control unit. On the
basis of the identified connection, and knowing the field-
device type and the components available, the control unit
10 specifies the best possible connection for the field-device
type. If it is known, for example, that the field device is a
thermistor, then an investigation is made as to whether it is
connected by a two-wire, three-wire or four-wire circuit. Then
according to the results of the investigation, a best possible
15 connection of the thermistor is made using the control unit,
assuming this connection does not exist already. The control
unit is preferably combined with the analysis unit in this
case, so that the connection unit can be controlled directly
according to the results of the measurement analysis. This
20 embodiment can be used particularly in those cases where no
details are known about the field-device connection.

In a further embodiment of the invention, the identified
connection is compared with a known configuration, in
25 particular with regard to field-device type, connection type,
connected terminals etc. Where discrepancies exist between
connection and configuration, the connection error is
corrected. A more precise diagnosis using further excitations
and measurements can be made prior to this in an intermediate
30 step. In addition, the field device can be operated without
loss of accuracy by changes to the connection unit to suit the
existing connection, providing lines have only been swapped
over compared with the configuration i.e. there are no broken
wires, short-circuits etc.

According to this embodiment of the invention, the connection error can be corrected by using the connection unit to adapt the discovered circuit to suit the original configuration.

- 5 Alternatively the connection error can also be corrected by changing the original configuration. In other words, the connection unit is then used to adapt the circuit to suit the discovered connection error. The original configuration is modified for this purpose, and is saved in its new version.
- 10 This achieves consistency between the configuration and the actual circuit, so that maintenance staff or the like always have access to up-to-date data.

- During plant startup, the automation system according to the invention or the identification and correction method according to the invention provide the advantage of automatic identification of the sensor/actuator connection. In addition, a detailed diagnosis for discrepancies between configuration and connection is possible, as are automatic correction of swapped lines and automatic operation of the sensor/actuator in the best possible operating mode.
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- The methods according to the invention can also be used during operation, however, to check and correct installation errors.
- 25 If line faults (broken wire, short-circuit etc.) are discovered during operation, not only can a precise diagnosis be made for the maintenance staff, but in addition, the connection unit can be adapted according to the error in order to continue to operate the component in a form of emergency mode without noticeable loss of accuracy. In order to minimize this loss of accuracy, data obtained in measurements of the circuit configuration can be used. If emergency-mode operation is not possible, the maintenance staff can be provided with a precise diagnosis of the existing error. The method can also be used to
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check whether the error(s) have been corrected by the maintenance staff, in order to re-enable automatically normal operating mode if applicable. In other words, process shutdowns for damaged lines during operation can be minimized or
5 completely avoided by the following advantageous features:
automatic checking for damaged lines, detailed diagnosis of damaged lines, for many damaged lines operation in emergency mode without noticeable loss of accuracy, automatic re-enabling of normal operating mode when error removed by maintenance
10 staff.

Self-maintaining automation systems are made possible by the automation system according to the invention or the identification and correction method according to the
15 invention. It is also particularly advantageous to use the invention in automation systems having passive, non-intelligent actuators and sensors. Errors that arise can be removed automatically without external intervention and hence extremely cheaply, thereby reducing significantly the maintenance costs
20 of automation systems.

The present invention is described below with reference to an exemplary embodiment, which is explained in greater detail by means of drawings, in which

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Figure 8 shows an installation of a sensor/actuator on a switch matrix of an input/output module,
Figure 9 shows an installation of a four-wire resistance-type sensor on a switch matrix of an input/output module,
30 Figure 10 shows an installation of a three-wire resistance-type sensor on a switch matrix of an input/output module,
Figure 11 shows an installation of a two-wire resistance-type sensor on a switch matrix of an input/output module,

Figure 12 shows an identification of an incorrect installation of a four-wire resistance-type sensor,

Figure 13 shows a correction of the incorrect connection shown in figure 12,

5 Figure 14 shows operation in emergency mode following a broken wire in the connection shown in figure 13,

Figure 15 shows an installation of a sensor/actuator on an alternative connection unit,

10 Figure 16 shows an installation of a sensor/actuator on an alternative connection unit where differential signals are dispensed with.

An automation system according to one embodiment of the invention comprises a central processing unit (CPU) and a
15 number of modules connected to the central processing unit via a bus system, one of said modules being an input/output module 13 for connecting the automation system to a production plant. An analog input/output module for connecting actuators and sensors acts here as the input/output module 13.

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As shown schematically in figure 8, according to one embodiment of the invention, in the input/output module 13 of the automation system, a switch matrix 19 is inserted between the field-device terminals 14 of the input/output module 13 on the
25 one side, and the $q > 0$ terminals 15 of an electronic excitation circuit 16 plus the $p > 0$ terminals 17 of an electronic measurement circuit 18 on the other side. The sensor 20 connected to the field-device terminals 13 is connected to $n+m+k$ terminals here. The $j \geq 0$ terminals of the input/output
30 module 13 not connected to the sensor 20 remain unused. In a further embodiment of the invention, an actuator can also be connected instead of the sensor 20.

The switch matrix 19 is connected to an analysis and control unit 21, which is used to control the switch matrix 19. The analysis and control unit 21 is also connected to both the electronic excitation circuit 16 and the electronic measurement circuit 18, being used not only to control the electronic excitation circuit 16 but also to analyze the measurement results received from the electronic measurement circuit 18. A digital signal processor is used as the analysis and control unit 21. The analysis and control unit 21 is connected via a communications module to the central processing unit of the automation system (not shown). Conditioning, linearization and scaling of sensor signals etc. amongst other functions are performed in the input/output module 13, and the sensor signals are then relayed to the central processing unit. Relevant control routines are executed in the central processing unit, at the end of which, control data is returned to the analysis and control unit 21. Finally, based on the returned control data, the process is selectively controlled by the analysis and control unit 21. The data required to correct an identified connection error, for instance data on the field-device type or configuration, is saved in a non-volatile memory (not shown) of the input/output module 13, which can be accessed by the analysis and control unit 21.

25 The electronic excitation circuit 16 comprises a current source or voltage source, which is controlled from the analysis and control unit 21. A digital-to-analog converter having an amplifier at its output is used for this purpose, which outputs the current or voltage corresponding to a given signal value.

30 The electronic measurement circuit 18 comprises an analog instrumentation amplifier and an analog-to-digital converter for converting the signals provided for the analysis and control unit 21.

In one embodiment of the invention, the switch matrix 19, which is only shown schematically, is implemented jointly with the electronic excitation circuit 16, the electronic measurement circuit 18 and the analysis and control unit 21 on a single integrated circuit. A discrete design of the switch matrix using transistors or analog circuits is also possible as an alternative to this. The important point is that the switch matrix can be switched automatically i.e. without manual actuation.

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Figures 9 to 11 show by way of example the settings of a switch matrix 19 according to the invention for correctly connected four-wire, three-wire and two-wire resistance-type sensors, where the matrix nodes 22 making a connection are highlighted in the diagram. By excitation and measurement at different combinations of terminals 14 of the resistance-type sensor 23, where the switch matrix 19 enable such combinations to be implemented in a simple manner, excitation lines and measurement lines can be identified and the line resistances measured, for example.

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Figures 12 and 13 illustrate correction of installation errors of resistance-type sensors 23 as an example application of the invention.

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Figure 12 shows an incorrectly connected resistance-type sensor 23. In order to identify the circuit configuration, the resistance between the terminals A and B is measured first. To do this, the switches K9 and K14 are closed, and a current is injected between A and B by the electronic excitation circuit 16. The switches K1 and K6 are also closed. The voltage between the terminals A and B is measured by the electronic measurement circuit 18. The analysis and control unit 21 calculates the resistance between the terminals A and B from the result of the

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voltage measurement and the magnitude of the injected current. Then the resistance between the terminals A and C (K1, K7, K9 and K15 closed) is found, and the resistance between the terminals A and D (K1, K8, K9 and K16 closed) and the
5 resistance between the terminals C and D (K3, K8, K11 and K16 closed). Since in the given circuit configuration the resistances between the terminals A and B and the terminals C and D respectively are far lower than the approximately identical resistances between the terminals A and C and A and D
10 respectively, it is possible to conclude definitely the currently incorrect connection.

This incorrect connection is corrected automatically by the setting of the switch matrix 19 shown in figure 13 without loss
15 of accuracy and without using maintenance staff, with the switch matrix 19 receiving the relevant control instructions from the analysis and control unit 21.

The correction of broken wires to resistance-type sensors 23 is
20 illustrated in figures 14 and 15 as a further example application of the invention.

If a movement, for example arising from a trailing cable or a movable sensor interface or the like, results in a break in an
25 excitation line 10, then the sensor 20 is no longer operational. By using the invention it is now no longer necessary to shut down the production plant, replace the sensor 20 and then re-start the production plant. Instead, the connection is corrected internally by means of the switch
30 matrix 19, for example by using one of the measurement lines 11 as an excitation line 10. This ensures continued operation of the sensor 20 without shutting down the production plant.

If a broken wire occurs at terminal B, for example, in the incorrect connection shown in figure 13, the error can be definitely identified by the same resistance measurements as in the previous example. The resistance-type sensor 23 can be
5 operated as a three-wire resistance-type sensor by the setting of the switch matrix 19 shown in figure 14. Measurement inaccuracies result from the line resistance between terminal A and the resistance-type sensor 23. Since this resistance can always be measured approximately, however, the measurement
10 inaccuracies can be compensated for in the subsequent measurement conditioning.

For connection errors or broken wires other than in the exemplary embodiments just described, the sequence and nature
15 of additional measurements must be adjusted according to the first resistance measurements(s).

In a further embodiment of the invention, an implicit connection unit is used instead of an explicit switch matrix,
20 which is implemented by duplicating the measurement and excitation lines 10, 11 and the corresponding measurement and excitation components 24, 25. Such a connection unit 26 is shown in figure 15. It is preferably used when only a small number of excitation and measurement lines 10, 11 are required.
25 In this case, measurement and excitation are provided for all the $j*(j+1)/2$ combinations of the j terminals of the input/output module 13. Depending on the sensor type or actuator type, not all combinations of measurement and excitation are necessary, however, to identify the connection
30 and to correct automatically connection errors and damaged lines. If differential signals are dispensed with, only a maximum of j excitations and j measurements still need to exist. Such a connection unit 27 is shown in figure 16.